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THE
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Official.

Copies of letters from Brig. Gen. Boyd to the Secretary of War.
Head-Quarters, Fort George,
August 17, 1813.

SIR—In the last letter which I had the honor to address to you, I had to communicate the information that Com. Chauncey had left this part of the lake: yesterday an express arrived from the 18 mile Creek, stating that he was then off that place, in pursuit of the British fleet, which was likewise to be seen.

A body of volunteers, militia, and Indians, under the command of Brigadier General Porter of the New York Militia, having arrived at this place, and very impatient to engage the enemy, a plan was this morning concerted to cut off one of his pickets. About 300 volunteers and Indians, under the command of Major Chapin, was to effect this object, supported by 200 regulars under the command of Major Cummings of the 16th infantry. A heavy rain, and other untoward circumstances, defeated the primary object, but in a skirmish that ensued, in which the enemy was completely routed, our Indians captured twelve of the British Indians, and four whites. Many of the enemy's dead were left on the field, among whom is supposed to be the famous Chief, Norton. Our loss was only two Indians, and a few slightly wounded.—Those who participated in this contest, particularly the Indians, conducted with great bravery and activity. Gen. Porter volunteered in the affair, and Major Chapin evinced his accustomed zeal and courage. The regulars under Major Cummings, as far as they were engaged, conducted well. The principal Chiefs who led the warriors this day, were, Farmers' Brother, Red Jacket, Little Billey, Pollard, Black Snake, Johnson, Silver Heels, Captain Halftown, Major Henry O. Ball (Cornplanter's son) and Capt. Cold, chief of Onondaga, who was wounded. In a council which was held with them yesterday, they covenanted not to scalp or murder; and I am happy to say, that they treated the prisoners with humanity, and committed no wanton cruelties upon the dead.

The Canadian volunteers, under Ma-

jor Wilcox, were active and brave as usual.

I have the honor to be, sir with great respect, your most obedient servant,
JOHN P. BOYD, B. G. C.
Hon. JOHN ARMSTRONG.

Head-Quarters Fort George, U. C.
August 18 1813.

SIR—Yesterday I had the honor to address to you a letter detailing the conduct of the Indians in a late skirmish. Their bravery and humanity were equally conspicuous. Already the quietness in which our pickets are suffered to remain, evinces the benefit arising from their assistance. Permit me to suggest the propriety of immediately depositing presents for them in the hands of Mr. Granger, of whose exertions, and those of Mr. Parish, I must express my entire approbation.

I have the honor to be, sir, your respectful, obedient servant,
JOHN P. BOYD, B. G.
Hon. JOHN ARMSTRONG.

Copy of a letter from Capt. Crownshield (a private citizen) of Salem, Mass. to the Secretary of the Navy.

Salem Aug. 19, 1813.

SIR—I have to inform you, I received the necessary documents and papers to enable me to proceed in the brig Henry, with my comrades to Halifax, after the bodies of the late gallant capt. Lawrence and his lieutenant, Ladlow. I have performed the service and obtained, through the assistance of Mr. Mitchel, our agent there, both the remains of the officers above named; and, I must add, received proper attention from the commanding officers of the British government.

The relatives of capt. Lawrence have requested that his remains, ultimately, might rest in New-York, but that funeral honors might be paid here, and accordingly the ceremonies will take place on Monday next, at Salem. Com. Bainbridge has been consulted on the occasion. I remain with high respect and esteem your ob't servant.

GEORGE CROWNINSHIELD, Junr.
The hon. WM. JONES.
Secretary of the Navy.

Extract of a letter from Commodore Chauncey, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated on board the ship General Pike, at Sackett's-Harbor, 13th August, 1813.

Sir—I arrived here this day, with this ship, the Madison, Oneida, Governor Tompkins, Conquest, Ontario, Pert, and Lady of the Lake. The Fair American and Asp I left at Niagara.— Since I had the honor of addressing you last, I have been much distressed and mortified; distressed at the loss of a part of the force entrusted to my command, and mortified at not being able to bring the enemy to action. The following movements and transactions of the squadron, since the 5th instant, will give you the best idea of the difficulties and mortifications that I have had to encounter.

On the 7th, at day light, the enemy's fleet, consisting of two ships, two brigs and two large schooners, were discovered bearing W. N. W. distant about five, or six miles, wind at west. At 5, weighed with the fleet and manoeuvred to gain the wind. At 9, having passed to leeward of the enemy's line, and abreast of his van ship, (the Wolfe) hoisted our colors and fired a few guns, to ascertain whether we could reach him with our shot: finding they fell short, I wore and hauled upon a wind on the starboard tack; the rear of our schrs. then about six miles astern. The enemy wore in succession and hauled upon a wind on the same tack, but soon finding that we should be able to weather him upon the next tack, he tacked and made all sail to the northward. As soon as our rear vessels could fetch his wake, tacked and made all sail in chase. In the afternoon the wind became very light and towards night quite calm.— The schooners used their sweeps all the afternoon, in order to close with the enemy, but without success. Late in the afternoon I made the signal of recall, and formed in close order. Wind, during the night, from the westward, and after midnight squally:—kept all hands at quarters, and beat to windward in hopes to gain the wind of the enemy. At 2 A. M. missed two of our schooners. At day light discovered the missing schrs. to be the Hamilton and Scourge, — Soon after spoke the Governor Tompkins, who informed me that the Hamilton and Scourge both overset and sunk, in a heavy squall about two o'clock and, distressing to relate, every soul perished, expect sixteen. This fatal accident deprived me at once of the service of two valuable officers, Lieutenant Winter and Sailing Master Os good, and two of my best schooners, mounting together 19 guns. This acci-

dent giving to the enemy decidedly the superiority, I thought he would take advantage of it, particularly as by a change of wind he was again brought dead a windward of me. Formed the line up on the larboard tack and hove to. Soon after 6 A. M. the enemy bore up and set studding sails, apparently with an intention to bring us to action. When he had approached us within about four miles he brought to on starboard tack.— Finding that the enemy had no intention of bringing us to action, I edged away to the land, in order to have the advantage of the land breeze in the afternoon. It soon after fell calm and I directed the schooners to sweep up and engage the enemy. About noon we got a light breeze from the eastward. I took the Oneida in tow, as she sails badly, and stood for the enemy. When the van of our schooners was within about one and a half or two miles of his rear, the wind shifted to the westward, which again brought him to windward;—as soon as the breeze struck him he bore up for the schooners, in order to cut them off before they could rejoin me; but with their sweeps, and the breeze soon reaching them also, they were soon in their station. The enemy, finding himself foiled in his attempt upon the schooners, hauled his wind and hove to. It soon after became very squally, with the appearance of its continuing so during the night; and as we had been at quarters for nearly forty hours, and being apprehensive of separating from some of the heavy sailing schooners in the squal, induced me to run in towards Niagara, and anchor outside the bar. Gen. Boyd very handsomely offered any assistance in men that I might require. I received 150 soldiers and distributed them in the different vessels to assist in boarding, or repelling borders, as circumstances might require. It blew very heavy in squalls during the night. Soon after day-light discovered the enemy's fleet bearing north;—weighed and stood after him. The winds soon became light and variable, and before twelve o'clock quite calm.—At five fresh breezes from north, the enemy's fleet bearing north, distant about four or five leagues. Wore the fleet in succession, and hauled upon a wind on the larboard tack. At sundown the enemy bore N. W. by N. on the starboard tack. The wind hauling to the westward, I stood to the northward all night, in order to gain the north shore. At day light tacked to the westward, the wind having changed to N. N. W. Soon after discovered the enemy's fleet, bearing S. W. I took the Asp, and the Madison the Fair American in tow, and made all sail in chase.

It was at this time we thought of realising what we had been so long toiling for; but before 12 o'clock, the wind changed to W. S. W. which brought the enemy in windward: tacked to the northward; at 3, the wind inclining to the northward, wore to the southward and westward, and made signal for the fleet to make all sail. At 4, the enemy bore S. S. W. bore up and steered for him. At 5, observed the enemy becalmed under the land, nearing him very fast with a fine breeze from N. N. W. At 6, formed the order of battle within about 4 miles of the enemy. The wind at this time very light. At 7, the wind changed to S. W. and fresh breeze, which again placed the enemy to windward of me. Tacked and hauled upon a wind or the larboard tack, under easy sail, the enemy standing after us. At 9, when within about two gun shot of our rear, he wore to the southward; I stood on to the northward under easy sail—the fleet formed in two lines, a part of the schrs. forming the weather line, with orders to commence the fire upon the enemy as soon as their shot would take effect, and as the enemy reached them to edge down upon the line to leeward and pass through the intervals and form to leeward. At about half past 10, the enemy tacked and stood after us. At 11, the rear of our line opened his fire upon the enemy: in about 15 minutes the fire became general from the weather line, which was returned from the enemy. At half past 11, the weather fine bore up & passed them to leeward, except the Growler and Julia, which soon after tacked to the southward, which bro' the enemy between them and me. Filed the maintop sail and edged away two points to lead the enemy down, not only to engage him to more advantage, but to lead him from the Growler and Julia. He, however, kept his wind until he completely separated those two vessels from the rest of the squadron, exchanged a few shot with the ship as he passed, without injury to us, and made sail after our two schrs. Tacked and stood after him. At 12 (midnight) finding that I must either separate from the rest of the squadron, or relinquish the hope of saving the two which had separated, I reluctantly gave up the pursuit, rejoined the squadron, then to leeward, and formed the line on the starboard tack. The firing was continued between our two schrs. and the enemy's fleet until about 1 A. M. when, I presume, they were obliged to surrender to a force so much their superior. Saw nothing more of the enemy that night; soon after day light discovered them close in with the north shore, with one of our

schooners, in tow, the other not to be seen. I presume she may have been sunk. The enemy shewed no disposition to come down upon us although to windward, and blowing heavy from W. The schrs. labouring very much, I ordered 2 of the dullest to run into Niagara and anchor. The gale increasing very much, and as I could not go into Niagara with this ship, I determined to run to Genesee Bay, as a shelter for the small vessels, and with the expectation of being able to obtain provisions for the squadron, as we were all nearly out, the Madison and Oneida having not a single day's on board when we arrived opposite Genesee Bay. I found there was every prospect of the gales continuing, and if it did, I could run to this place and provision the whole squadron with more certainty and nearly in the same time that I could at Genesee, admitting that I could obtain provisions at that place. After bringing the breeze as far as Oswego, the wind became light, inclining to a calm, which has prolonged our passage to this day. I shall provision the squadron for five weeks and proceed up the lake this evening, and when I return again I hope to be able to communicate more agreeable news than this communication contains.

The loss of the Growler and Julia, in the manner in which they have been lost, is mortifying in the extreme; although their commanders disobeyed my positive orders, I am willing to believe that it arose from an error of judgement, and excess of zeal to do more than was required of them; thinking probable that the enemy intended to bring us to a general action, they thought by gaining the wind of him they would have it more in their power to annoy and injure him than they could by forming to leeward of our line. From what I have been able to discover of the movements of the enemy, he has no intention of engaging us, except he can get decidedly the advantage of wind and weather, and as his vessels in squadron, sail better than our squadron, he can always avoid an action; unless I can gain the wind, and have sufficient day light to bring him to action before dark. His object is evidently, to harrass us by night attacks, by which means he thinks to cut off our small, dull-sailing schooners in detail. Fortune has evidently favored him thus far. I hope that it will be my turn next, and, although inferior in point of force, I feel very confident of success.

I have the honor to be, Sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

ISAAC CHAUNCEY.

Extract from another, of the same date, to the Secretary, from Commodore Chauncey.

"On my way down the lake I fell in with the Lady of the Lake on her return from Sackett's Harbour, where I had sent her on the 6th instant, for the purpose of taking up fifty marines. I have brought her back with me to this place, to man the new schooner which will be launched on the 18th.

Thirteenth Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Saturday, July 3.

The engrossed bill establishing the town of Mobile a port entry, was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Benson laid upon the table a resolution to the following effect, with an intimation that he should call for its consideration on Monday:

"Resolved, That a committee be appointed by this House jointly with a committee to be appointed by the Senate to consider what business is necessary to be done before the adjournment of Congress and to report at what time the two houses may adjourn."

THE WAYS AND MEANS.

The house proceeded to the consideration of the Tax Bills.

The bill to impose a duty on licences to distillers of spirits, was first taken up; and the amendments made in committee of the whole were severally agreed to.

Mr. Taylor moved to amend the bill by striking out the second section thereof, imposing a duty on the capacity of the still, and in lieu thereof inserting a section imposing specific duties on the quantity distilled, at the rate of ten cents for every gallon of spirits from foreign materials of first proof and so upwards to 25 cents for the highest proof and every gallon distilled from domestic materials 7 cents for the lowest and so up to 18 cents per gallon on the highest proof.

After some conversation, the question on the amendment was taken, and the result proved to be as follows:

For the amendment, 82,

Against it 82,

There being an equality of votes on this amendment, the SPEAKER decided the motion *in the negative*.

Mr. Grundy moved to amend the bill by adding thereto a clause *limiting the duration of this act to the end of the present war*.

Mr. Fisk moved to amend this amendment so as to limit the duration

of the law to one year, and to the end of the next session of Congress thereafter. This motion was negatived, Ayes 54.

After some objections to the motion of Mr. Grundy by Mr. Montgomery & Mr. Fisk, and in reply thereto, by Mr. Bibb, the question thereon was decided in the affirmative.

For the motion 85

Against it 43

Several attempts were made by Mr. King of Massachusetts and others, further to amend the bill so as to render its provisions more favorable to spirits distilled from foreign materials; but were unsuccessful.

On motion of Dr. Bradley, the following proviso was attached to the bill.

"Provided, That there be paid upon each still employed wholly in the distillation of roots but one half of the rates of duties above mentioned, according to the capacity of such still."

The bill was then, on motion of Mr. Bibb, ordered to lie on the table.

The bill from the Senate, to relinquish the claims of the U. States to certain goods, wares & merchandize, captured by private armed vessels, was read & referred to the committee of ways & means.

The House spent some time in committee of the whole, on the bill for laying a direct tax, and having rise at the usual hour, the committee obtained leave to sit again.

Monday, July 5.

Mr. Sturges presented the petition of a number of the inhabitants of Connecticut—praying the establishment of a port of entry. Referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Mr. Fisk, of N. Y. presented the petition of John Johnson and others, aliens, praying congress will pass a law allowing such persons as have taken the preparatory steps to become citizens.—Referred to the committee of foreign relations.

Mr. Benson called for the consideration of the resolution offered by him on Saturday last, for appointing a committee of the senate to inquire what business it will be necessary to transact during the present session of Congress, and when it may be brought to a close. It was adopted and a committee of five ordered.

The house proceeded to the consideration of the bill laying a duty on licences to distillers of spirituous liquors.

After some debate on a motion made by Mr. King of Mass. to amend the bill, it was withdrawn, and Mr. Pitkin moved to refer the bill to the committee of ways and means for the purpose of reporting a section, allowing

a drawback on spirits distilled from molasses when exported, equal to the duty paid on molasses on importation.

A debate took place and the question on recommitment was taken by ayes and noes and were yeas 42—nays 168.

Mr. King of Mass. moved to recommit the bill for the purpose of equalizing duties on stills. Negatived.

The question on engrossing the bill for a third reading was decided by ayes and noes as follows—yeas 99 nays 51.

It was ordered to be read a third time tomorrow.

The House in committee of the whole Mr. Nelson in the chair on a bill, for laying and collecting a direct tax.

A variety of amendments were proposed, some of which were adopted, and others rejected, and the committee rose and reported the bill.

Adjourned.

Tuesday, July 6.

Mr. Troup, from the Military Committee, reported the bill from the Senate for establishing; an invalid corps, without amendment and it was referred to a committee of the whole.

WAYS AND MEANS.

The engrossed bill to lay a duty on licences to distillers of spirituous liquors, was read a third time.

[This bill proposes a duty on licences to distillers, as follows; For the employment of a still or stills employed in distilling spirits from domestic materials, for two weeks; nine cents for each gallon of the capacity thereof, including the head; for one month; eighteen cents; for two months, thirty-two cents; for three months, forty-two cents; for four months, fifty-two cents; for six months, seventy cents; for one year, one hundred and eight cents for each gallon of capacity as aforesaid. For a license for the employment of a still or stills in the distillation of spirits from foreign materials; for one month, 25 cents for each gallon of its capacity; for three months, sixty cents; for six months, one hundred and five cents; for one year, one hundred and thirty-five cents for each gallon of its capacity. And for every boiler, however constructed, employed in distilleries by steam, double the amount on each gallon of its capacity, which would be payable for said license if granted for same terms and to employ the same materials for a still.

Yeaſ. 85.
Nayſ. 49.

The House then proceeded to consider the amendments reported by the committee of the whole to the bill for laying and collecting a Direct Tax within the U. States.

After some discussion and questions

on some of the amendments

Mr. Post moved to recommit the bill to the committee of Ways and Means.—Negatived.

Considerable further discussion took place, and several amendments were proposed, some of which were adopted and others rejected, which consumed the remainder of the congressional day; and

The House adjourned without having gone through the bill.

Wednesday, July 7th, 1813.

Mr. Benson presented a petition from Benjamin B. Blydenburg and Peter Augustus Jay, contesting the election and return of Ebenezer Sage and John Leferts two of the members of the state of N. York—Referred to the committee of elections.

Several petitions for post routes were presented and referred.

Mr. M'Kee from the land committee reported a bill giving further time for registering land claims in the District of Arkansaw in the Missouri territory, which was twice read and made the order of the day for Monday.

The committee on the public lands was then discharged from all the other business before them.

Aliens.

Mr. Calhoun from the committee of foreign relations reported the bill from the senate supplementary to the acts upon the subject of naturalization—the bill and amendments were then made the order of the day for Friday next.

Taxes.

The house resumed the consideration of the bill to lay and collect a direct tax.

No amendment being before the house—The Speaker stated the question from the chair, that the bill be engrossed: When

Mr. Harris moved to add a provision to the bill—altering the manner of apportioning the quota of each county in the State of Tennessee;—Upon which

Mr. Post moved to add New York in the amendment—which was agreed to.

The States of Connecticut, Kentucky and Vermont were then included in the said amendment.

Other States being proposed,

Mr. Bibb to prevent a further and useless delay of time, called for the previous question which was not seconded by a majority of those present as required by the rules of the house.

The States of Massachusetts, Virginia, N. Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio and New Hampshire were then also included in said amendment.

Mr. Cheves then renewed the call for the previous question—which was not seconded as required.

The State of S. Carolina was then included—When.

Mr. Gholson renewed the call for the previous question, which being determined by a majority, was taken; to wit: Shall the main question be now put?—And decided in the affirmative by yeas and nays;

Yeaſ	83
Nayſ	78

Mr. Pitkin then moved a proviso including all the States; when

The Speaker declared that it was not in order as the House had determined that the main question should be put, which he stated was, on engrossing the bill, which put aside all amendments and precluded further debate.

From which decision of the Speaker Mr. Pitkin appealed to the House.—Upon which the question was taken.—Is the decision of the Chair correct, and decided in the affirmative by yeas and nays—as follows:

For engrossing	96
Against it	53

The House then again went into a committee of the whole Mr. Nelson in the chair upon the residue of the tax bills and after some time spent therein, the committee rose and the chairman reported the bill to establish the office of the Commissioner of the Revenue—the bill laying duties on the sugar refined in the U. States, and the bill laying duties on Sales at auction of merchandize and ships or vessels with amendments to each.

The House then concurred in the amendments to the said three bills when they were severally ordered to be engrossed and read the third time to-morrow.

Biography.

No. I.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

It is usual with biographers to introduce great men to the public, by a prefatory eulogium, a fascinating epitome of what is to follow. In this instance, the usual track would be departed from, particular eulogium would not be attempted where the character seems so far to transcend all panegyric, the writer, or rather compiler, of this biography.

phy, would not essay to do justice to the subject, and would, therefore, proceed, at once, to the history of the man, without preface or comment, if the American nation had not, by general concurrence, by simultaneous impulse defined his character in the only adequate words which language could supply. Taking our authority from the United voice of the political children of the deceased WASHINGTON, we shall introduce him to the reader as the "FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY," and, believing that a further display of words would be unnecessary and superfluous, we shall proceed to the intended history.

The family of Washington, as far as we can trace, was always respectable. The family estate, which was at or near Cave in the east riding of Yorkshire, in England, was sold, by an ancestor of our present subject, in the year 1657, & the proceeds vested in lands in King George county, Virginia, to which place the family removed.

Mr. Augustus Wright, the second in descent after the emigration of the family, was twice married and had a numerous offspring, of which, two sons were by the first wife; George, the first fruit of the second marriage, was born in King George's county, Virginia, on the 22d February 1732. The first and second sons having died young, George the then eldest son inherited the family estate.

The early education of George (as was then usual in Virginia) was superintended by a private tutor, in his father's house; the plan partook more of useful and solid than of showy or superficial information; a grammatical knowledge of the English language, with a tincture of the Latin, sufficient to create a taste for the dead languages, and a considerable insight of the elements of mathematics, thus far completed the course of instruction. By subsequent private study, he much enlarged his stock of information, applying it in particular to the practical branches of topography and military plans. For some time after quitting his tutor, he applied himself to the practical part of surveying, and was appointed surveyor to a certain district in Virginia, from which he received little advantage, except the opportunity of chusing some valuable tracts of land, which he afterwards added to his estate.

George Washington had a strong mind, he seemed destined by nature for great usefulness, and his country seemed, at all times sensible of his merits.—On the decease of his brother Lawrence, the office of adjutant general became vacant; and, the colony, having consid-

rably increased in population and being of great extent, the office was divided into three districts; and Mr. Washington, while yet a minor, was appointed to the rank of Major in that department, being the commencement of his military career.

In 1753, orders were received from England to repel encroachments which were said to have been made on the British settlements, by the French settlers of Canada. Young Major Washington was employed to ascertain the fact, and was invested with full powers to remonstrate with the French against this violation of treaty, and, if necessary, to treat with and secure the friendship of the Indians. The address with which this mission was performed, confirmed the prudence of the appointment, and disappointed the expectations of those who railed against the appointment of so young a person on so material a mission. On his return he was complimented with the thanks of his country.

In the year 1754 orders were issued for the colonies to arm, in consequence of the continued incursions of the French. The assembly of Virginia voted a sum of money to raise a regiment for the protection of the frontiers of the colony, on which occasion Major Washington received the commission of lieutenant-colonel. Col. Fry, having died without joining the regiment, the command devolved on the second in command. Col. Washington began his march, on the 2d April, with 150 men, and proceeded according to directions to assist Captain Trent to build forts and defend his majesty's territory on the Ohio. When arrived at Willscreek, he learned that Capt. Trent was obliged to surrender his fort between Ohio and French Creek to a large French force, whereupon he altered his course and, being joined by a small detachment under Capt. Stephens, he proceeded with a view to pre-occupy an advantageous post at the confluence of the Monongahela & Allegany rivers. The French had however, already occupied it and built a fort. When arrived at Turkeyfoot, he received information that a party of French were concealed within a short distance of his camp.—On the night of 27th May, he proceeded with nearly his whole force and a party of Indians to surprize and attack the French; about sun-rise in the morning Col. Washington's company, supported by that of Mr. Wagers, arrived, undiscovered, close to the enemy and commenced a firing which was returned; in about quarter of an hour, the enemy was routed, their commander and nine men killed, the remainder were, with the exception of one man, taken prisoners.—

The man who escaped reported that Washington acted treacherously, and permitted the French commander to be killed while not in battle, but the falsity of the assertion was, subsequently, proven. From hence Washington marched with his prisoners to the Indian camp where he held a council with the half-king. He also obtained intelligence, from the French officers, that the French forces on the Ohio consisted of 1000 regulars & some hundreds of Indians. Upon this intelligence, he retired to a place called Great Meadows, where he built a temporary fort called Fort Necessity. Here Col. Washington remained in expectation of reinforcement, which only partially arrived, until July following when his little force, consisting of about 400 effective men, was attacked by 1600 French and English.

The attack was sustained for several hours, 200 of the enemy were killed, when a parley was proposed which ended with a capitulation by which it was stipulated that Col. Washington should march away with all the honors of war, with his stores effects and baggage. The Indians, in violation of this stipulation committed considerable plunder and killed several Virginians on the outset of their march to Alexandria whither they returned.

After this disaster, the French redoubled their exertions preparatory to future operations; and the Virginians erected fort Cumberland and Loudon and formed a camp at Wills Creek. In these services Col. Washington was principally employed.

General Braddock was sent from England in 1755 with two veteran regiments—the General as commander in chief of the troops proceeded with a view to drive the French from fort Du Quesne (fort Pitt.) The aid of Col. Washington was deemed essential to the success of this expedition but an embarrassing difficulty arose from the etiquette in military arrangement, by which "no officer, who did not immediately derive his commission from the king, could command one who did." The moderation and disinterestedness which distinguished every part of Washington's life began to be elicited on this occasion. He relinquished his command as a militia officer and accompanied the expedition as an extra aid-de-camp to the General.

In this capacity he acted at the battle of Manangahela on the 9 July 1755, where the general was killed. There was not an officer on horseback in the engagement who was not killed or wounded except Washington, who although much exposed, was preserved, as it would

seem providence would order it, that he might act at a future day the great part for which he was destined. The skill and abilities of Washington were on this occasion displayed to great advantage by the able manner in which he covered the retreat and contributed to save the wreck of the army. England wrung with the praises of the young hero whose future services were likely to be so advantageous to his country.

The British regulation of rank was soon afterwards changed, in consequence of the remonstrance of Col. Washington and other Virginia officers; and the command of all the troops of the colony was conferred on Washington by the supreme power of Virginia.

The occupation of fort Du Quesne was a favorite object of Washington: in 1758 he commanded the van brigade of gen. Forbes army in the capture of the fort.

The tranquility of the frontiers having been restored, Washington was permitted, in 1759, to resign his command, in consequence of a pulmonary complaint occasioned by great fatigue and labour.

On the re-establishment of his health he married the widow Custis. This amiable couple, born in the same year, retired to his estate, where the Colonel entered largely and scientifically into agriculture. His example was very useful to the agricultural interest of his country. He continued for many years in the practice of husbandry, except when drawn from it by the performance of his duties as a magistrate, a judge of the court, or a member of assembly, to which latter office he was frequently elected. The eyes of his countrymen were always on him, he was constantly called from his loved retirement to fill public duties. In conformity with the undivided wish of the people, he was appointed one of the four delegates sent by Virginia to the general Congress of delegates which convened at Philadelphia, on the 26 October 1775. He was also a delegate to the patriotic Congress of 1775, which had determined to repel by force the injustice of England. This was not a time to withhold the confidence so frequently placed in Col. Washington. He was by the United voice of the nation looked to as the chief defender of the nation.

The call was such as he could not refuse, and he tore himself from his farm to obey the summons. In July 1775, he arrived at Cambridge where he assumed the chief command of the army of the United Colonies. During his journey to the army he received every possible mark of the esteem of the inhabitants of those places through which he passed.

(To be Continued.)

The Military Monitor

NEW YORK,

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 5, 1813.

To SUBSCRIBERS.—Subscribers, who are in arrears for the 1st. Volume, are requested to make immediate remittances. Those, to whom we have commenced the forwarding of our second volume will oblige us, by a remittance, as soon as convenient.

We have erased, from our list of un-patronizing subscribers, the names of a few who wish to read papers without charge.

We have also attended to 6 or 8 letters by mail, advising us to discontinue the paper, on account of its support of the general government. One of our correspondents complains of our "nonsense about the tories as you call them."

Notwithstanding this defection of subscribers, our list is increasing; and leaves no room to apprehend that the work will not proceed.

We are happy to find that our paper is much approved, and we promise not to be driven from our course by the opponents of government or the adherents of England; by either the peace-men or tories.

NEW-PAPER.—A prospectus has been issued, by Mr. TUNIS WORTMAN of this city, for the publication of a semi-weekly paper, to be entitled the "STANDARD OF UNION." It would be premature to offer any observations on what the paper will be; but if talents, general and local information, and political integrity be a capital on which the public would wish to draw, for a display of political doctrine, at once Washingtonian, Madisonian, and American, we know of no stock more inexhaustible than that which is at the disposal of Mr. Wortman.

FRENCH INFLUENCE.—The British ministers in their manifestoes and speeches, the British hireling editors, in their servile occupations, the American peace-party and their anti-American printers, have all united in a general cry of "French influence." In order to justify British aggressions towards America, it was only necessary to prove that America was under French influence, in support of which, the British minister made the *assertion* and it was echoed and re-echoed, affirmed and sworn to by the whole squad of British pensioners and British expectants, from the representative of some uninhabited borough to the lowliest "dog in office," and being wafted across the Atlantic was again echoed and re-echoed through the hall of Congress; and from thence, in the form of "pithy speeches," through the columns of tory-presses, with comments "long and deep"—Well, what of all this? An echo, however multiplied, is but a repetition of the original sound, and conveys nothing more. After all the speeching, all the writing, it ends in this, that a British minister has asserted that the American government is under French influence. The charge rests on the bare assertion unsupported by evidence—no evidence could be produced, for the simple reason, that no French influence existed.

It is reasonable to suppose that the British minister dreads the consequence of French tippled wrongs against America and by ob-

influence governing the American cabinet, because, however injurious such might be to America, it would be destructive to England. If therefore a connexion between France and the United States could be prevented, it would be wisdom in England to prevent it. But what person in his senses would suppose that a mere assertion can amount to a positive truth; or that the mere cry of "French influence" will prevent its operation, if a connexion between the two governments could be considered mutually beneficial. It is not so, and, therefore, no connexion exists. It would be opposed to the policy and to the interest of America. France may wish it, because America has seamen and she has ships, and the American seamen, on board the French ships, would over-match the British power on the ocean. But America does not require any mastery or particular privilege on the ocean, she does not wish to retrench any of the rightful privileges of England, or any other nation, she only wishes to maintain her own, among which is the traversing of the ocean without interruption, while in the prosecution of a fair trade.

The cry of French influence has not yet produced any direct connexion between the United States and France, but it is impossible to foresee what a perseverance in the false charge, and in the measures that arose out of it, may produce.

The British Prince Regent issued a long state-paper as a declaration of war against the United States. The sum and substance of this state-paper might be summed up in two words—"French influence." Because James Madison was supposed to be under French influence, verily the Prince Regent must force the United States to declare war against him; and he, in turn must declare war against the United States.

It is worthy of consideration, whether the British measures, antecedent to the declaration of war, did not tend to produce indirectly what the British minister most dreaded, and whether war, the result of British misrepresentation and injustice, will not directly produce an alliance offensive and defensive between France and the U. States.

It may be here laid down as a very probable position that no such alliance will take place, because it is not the wish of America and cannot be her interest, as long as she is able to defend herself without the aid of foreign allies. Our object is to show, that, if England can effect what she essays to do, the alliance would take place, however much the same might be opposed to the disposition of the American government or people.

Before the declaration of war, the British, by their illegal edicts against neutral commerce led the French into the adoption of similar measures which were followed by others on the part of England, all equally unjust. This forced the Americans into measures against the injustice of both governments. The French at length repealed their edicts and the British adhered to theirs, the American measures were of course suspended as respected England, the consequence was that French shipping and commerce were free to enter American ports while the British were excluded. This was not French influence; but, as far as French influence could injure England, it had the effect. It had the force of an indirect influence created entirely by, and removable at the will of Britain. England, by persevering in her mul-

stinitely adhering to her illegal decrees, forced America to a declaration of war, thus increasing the effect of the indirect influence already attempted to be created, for, however unconnected the governments of France and America may be, the British, while at war with both, must parry the blows of both, or submit to one or both. Here then is the prosecution of the same view, by two distinct unallied powers created by England, and operating against her as an indirect connexion, or alliance, or influence, or whatever the British government or satellites may call it—and now for the direct connexion, the actual French influence, the alliance offensive and defensive.

The object of the British war is to injure America as far as possible, to reduce her to the greatest straits, to conquer and re-colonize the country. Let it be for a moment conceded that the British power is adequate to this end, that America cannot defend herself without an alliance, can it be supposed that she would not receive, nay court such alliance, rather than submit to become again a colony of Britain? The resources of America forbid the presumption, in these resources England has her only security against the alliance which she so much dreads. As far as it rests with England, that alliance has been indirectly formed; and were she sufficiently powerful, it would be directly confirmed.—England, therefore, having laid the foundation of a French influence, has raised, as its superstructure, an American war, and is endeavouring to crown the whole with an American and French alliance. What folly! What madness!

ANECDOCTE.—An American officer being in company with the noted general Arnold, in London, the latter asked, what the American sentiment was respecting his conduct at West-point. On that subject, replied the American my countrymen are unanimous, they would, were you in their power, lop off that limb which received a wound in fighting the battles of your country, and, having buried it with the honors of war, the remainder of your carcase would be hung on a gibbet as food for the fowls of the air.

Summary.

It appears, that the federal report, that the offer of mediation by the Russian minister was unauthorised, is not true, and it is possible, we may, through this mediation, have peace, the evident wish of the peace-party to the contrary notwithstanding.

The movements of troops towards the headquarters of the armies render certain, that material operations against the enemy, will not be long delayed.

We have not room to state the various small detachments, the movings of which have been announced in the public prints. The Kentucky troops were to rendez-vous on the 31st ult, these, with the Ohio troops, by a probable estimate would exceed 10,000 men. Col. Constant, with the 3d regiment of infantry 1000 strong embarked at New-Orleans, on the 11th, July, for the head-quarters of the North-Western army. Commodore Perry would be ready to act on lake Erie. Gen. Wilkinson was expected, and has probably arrived at Fort George. A good understanding, it may be supposed, exists between the generals commanding the different armies, nor is it impro-

bable that the day is fixed, when, by a preconcerted plan, the armies will commence to drive the British towards a place of embarkation.

The movements of the British in the Chesapeake are so numerous and unimportantly uniform, that they cannot be all detailed.

The Post-Master at Easton Md. writes to the Post Master at Wilmington, Del., that on 26th inst. the British landed 1800 men at St. Michaels, and that an attack was expected on Easton that night.

The fact is that the enemy cannot command a large force in the Chesapeake, and he makes the greatest possible display of it, by employing in petty landings & marauding expeditions, a force not sufficient to conquer, except when opposed by women and children, nor can even this force be much relied on, so anxious are the men to desert, three deserters arrived lately at Norfolk, having escaped from a watering place near Cape Henry; 4 men escaped, in a British cutter, and landed at Hawkins' point; "we have (says the Baltimore American) heard of the desertion of one party of three, another of five, another of seven, another of eleven, and another of nineteen, besides many single desertions."

Captain Hardy has become dreadfully afraid of being torpedoed, weak measures, generally succeed to a high degree of fright, the terrified captain has written a weak letter to Esq. Terry, threatening destruction to the inhabitants of Long Island, if any attempts should be made against his ship by torpedoes. The Captain has seized and detains on board his ship a citizen supposed to have been engaged in former attempts to torpedo the Ramilles. This is certainly a fair cause for retaliation. It appears, by a letter from Captain Hardy, that his information of transactions ashore are very minute.

Accident.—Last Thursday, a young man 16 years of age, an apprentice to Wright and Allen, Sail Makers 180 Front-street, passed out of the window of the sail loft on to the roof of an adjoining two story building for the purpose of securing some young pigeons which had escaped from a pigeon house. The roof being wet his feet slipped, and he fell head foremost on to the pavement in the yard, which broke one of his thighs, both wrists, knocked in several of his teeth, and bruised his body in so shocking a manner as to make his life despaired of.

E. Post.

FOREIGN.

By a late arrival at Newport, Lisbon papers to the 17th July, and London news to 30 June, have been received at the office of the New-port Mercury.

The head quarters of the Allies had been removed immediately after the signature of the armistice, to Berchanback, 12 miles beyond Schweidnitz. The commander in chief Barclay de Tolly, was at Reichenburg; and Gens. Wingeinstein and Blucher, in front of Schweidnitz.

The following is from the Madrid and Alicante parties.

MADRID, July 9.

The Governor of this city has received official information of the operations of the Army under Gen. Giron, by which it appears he had a severe action with the enemy on the 1st July at Bidossoa, who were completely defeated. The result is, that the enemy on the side of Iran has been expelled from the soil to Spain.

ALICANTE, June 17.

The enemy has precipitately abandoned Albaida, after having been completely routed by our troops, commanded by General Roche.

The story of the Emperor Alexander's refusal to ratify the armistice, was complete fabrication; there never was the least ground for any such assertion, great reinforcements have arrived at the respective head quarters of the French and Russian armies but it was generally believed that a peace was the wish as it must be the interest of both parties. Several idle rumours were in circulation respecting a peace to which England would be a party. Such a peace cannot be effected while England claims her pretensions to exclusive rights on the ocean; so interwoven is this pretension with her political existence that they cannot be separated, they must exist or fall together.

Three ministers from Russia Sweden and England proceeded from Stralsund to Copenhagen in order to ascertain the sentiments of the Danish court, with regard to the belligerent powers. The Danish minister gave a direct refusal and the three ministers were obliged to return, not being permitted to go on shore.

In a debate in the British House of Lords, June 23, on the Swedish treaty, Lord Castlereagh said. "That with respect to the great personage at the head of the Swedish army, there was every reason to place the greatest confidence in him, both as to the sincerity of his intentions, and his abilities in leading on his forces against the common enemy."

A bill has been introduced into the British parliament to prevent the importation of cotton from the United States so long as British manufacturers would be excluded from the British market; just as much as if the British minister would say, "I will buy raw cotton if you will take it back in cloth."

Extracts.

Picture of British faith and Humanity.

Drawn by a Turk.

[Our readers will consider how far the sketch applies to the present conduct of the British, and whether a more correct moral and historical portrait of a nation was ever delineated by Christian, Jew, Turk or infidel.]

The following paper was read by Mr. Grey, in the British house of commons, on the 29th of February, 1792, the Russian armament under consideration. The member who presented it stated it to be the substance of an answer of the Grand Vizier, to Sir Robert Ainslie, the British minister at Constantinople, during the Russian negociation.

The Grand signor wars for himself, and for himself makes peace—he can trust his own slaves, servants and subjects—he knows their faith, has experience their virtue, and can rely upon their fidelity—a virtue long since banished your corner of Europe. If all other Christians tell truth, no reliance is to be